

Einstein's marriage

It is indeed unfortunate that facts relating to Einstein's married life are shrouded in mystery. However, we have some authentic information conveyed by Antonia Vallentin who knew his second wife very well. Einstein himself was very reticent about his personal life and C.P. Snow says that he hardly got Einstein talk about his married life.

felt

Einstein was quite at home in Berne and Zurich before the first world war. It was in Berne, as a patent examiner that he married his first wife Mileva Marić. She, we are told, was ^{a trained} mathematician and was quite conscious of her husband's scientific ~~experiments~~ Reports say, that she was four years older than him and also that she was gloomy and incomplete. However, ^{so the people attributed a lot of charm to her.} he had two sons by her and the first son became an excellent engineer at California while his second son seemed to have inherited the melancholic disposition of his mother. She died soon after Einstein went to America when he reached his full wisdom and full sadness. His son got into a mental home which remained, in Einstein's middle age his deepest personal grief. By the time he moved to Prague, his marriage had become an unhappy one. When he went to Berlin in 1914, he left his wife and sons in Zurich. What affected him deeply was his separation from his sons!

His Second marriage was with ^{Elsa} one of his uncle's daughters. It is said that he fell in love. This happened when Einstein

Einstein's second marriage took place in Berlin. ~~When he went in 1914~~. He lived with his uncle and it is said that he fell in love with one of the daughters, Elsa. Elsa has been married, divorced and was living with her two daughters. Einstein divorced his first wife and married her. She was unexacting, high-spirited, she was fun and was shrewd about people. Unlike his first wife she was completely ignorant of his work. It set him free, left him free. However Elsa protected Einstein from all the nuisances in old age and remained with him until his death. But the memories of his earlier marriage remained with him for long.

Childhood
Einstein's Educational Career
C.P. Snow's ~~first~~ meeting on page 77.

Einstein's Marriage

If he was ever at home, it was in Bern and Zurich before the first world war. It was in Bern as a patent examiner that he married. He married Mileva Maric who was a fellow student at Zurich, four years older than he was. Most of his contemporaries thought Mileva Maric was gloomy and incompetent. Others thought that she indeed had a defensible charm. He had two sons by her and his first son made became an excellent engineer at California. His second son seems to have inherited the melancholic disposition of his mother which remains as his deepest personal grief in middle age. By the time he moved to Prague, his marriage became an unhappy one. When he went to Berlin in 1914, he left his wife and sons in Zurich. The marriage was over. But what affected him deeply was his separation from his two sons.

In Berlin he lived with one of his aunts. He married one of his aunt's daughters, who was divorced and had two children daughters. He divorced his first wife and married her. She was unexpected, high-spirited, she was fun and was shrewd about people. Unlike his first wife who was a trained mathematician, his second wife was completely ignorant of Einstein's scientific work. She set him free, left him free.

Nevertheless, it was in America that he reached his full wisdom and his full sadness. His wife (first one) died soon after he got there. His second went into a mental home. He was left with his duty to other men.

Einstein's Contribution As a Scientist

If asked to write a short note about yourself to his Contribution to Science. If not, Talk of Einstein's Career As a Scientist. Outlining

A. H. Hardy, a noted mathematician places Einstein in the highest of classes, namely the Bradman Class. Einstein was universally recognized at thirty seven as the greatest theoretical Physicist of his age, next to ^{remains} Newton. In the light of his contributions to Physics, the fact that 20th Century Physics would have been different without him. Physics remained as a prime devotion of his life though he died in bitter disappointment over his failure in finding a ^{unifying} unified field theory.

As a patent examiner in Berne, Einstein published in 1905 five papers on entirely different subjects. Three of them were among the greatest in the history of physics. one, very simple, gave the Quantum explanation of the photo-electric effect. it was this work for which, sixteen years later, he was awarded the Nobel prize. Another dealt with the phenomenon of Brownian motion, the apparently erratic movement of tiny particles suspended in a ~~fluid~~ liquid. Hence it made Scientists prove the concrete existence of atoms and molecules. The third was the Special theory of relativity, which brought together space, time and matter into a single unity. They contain very little mathematics. There is a good deal of verbal commentary.

The general theory of relativity was published in 1916. Einstein had made a prediction which could be tested by the astronomers. They did and the theory stood. When Einstein generalised the special theory as to include the gravitational field, it was there yet that he had done an extraordinary thing.

C. P. Snow says that some manuscripts were found ~~on his death bed~~ by his bed side relating to the unified field theory, which he never found.